

TO: PTO Official Fax Number COMPANY:
DEC. 20. 2006 11:41AM JOHNSON & JOHNSON

NO. 0722 P. 7

MCP-293 DIV1

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (currently amended) A method of forming compressed dosage forms, comprising:
 - a) placing a supply of powder in flow communication with a die, said die comprising a die cavity therein in flow communication with a filter;
 - b) applying suction to said die cavity so as to cause powder to flow into said die cavity, said suction being applied to said die cavity through said filter;
 - c) isolating said filter from said powder in said die cavity; and
 - d) compressing said powder in said die cavity so as to form a compressed dosage form while said filter is isolated therefrom,
wherein said powder has a minimum orifice diameter of flowability greater than about 30 mm as measured by the Flodex test.
2. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the filter is a screen having a mesh size larger than the average particle size of the powder.
3. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said filter communicates with said die cavity through a port in said die cavity, and wherein said isolating step (c) comprises moving a first punch through said die cavity to cover said port, and wherein said compressing step (d) comprises moving a second punch through said die cavity toward said first punch.
4. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein a portion of said powder flowing through said cavity is trapped in said filter, said method further comprising the steps of:
 - (e) purging said trapped powder from said filter after compression step (d); and
 - (f) directing said purged powder back to said die cavity, whereby said trapped powder is recycled.
5. (original) The method according to claim 4, wherein said directing step (f) comprises (i) directing said purged powder to said powder supply, and (ii) directing said purged powder from said powder supply to said die cavity.

TO: PTO Official Fax Number COMPANY:
DEC. 20. 2006 11:42AM JOHNSON & JOHNSON

NO. 0722 P. 8

MCP-293 DIV1

6. (original) The method according to claim 4, wherein said directing step (f) comprises directing said purged powder directly back to said die cavity.

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8. (original) The method according to claim 7, wherein the relative standard deviation in weight of said compressed dosage forms is less than about 2%.

9. (original) The method according to claim 7, wherein the relative standard deviation in weight of said compressed dosage forms is less than about 1%.

10. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said powder comprises at least 85 percent by weight of medicant and has an average particle size of about 50 to about 300 microns.

11. (original) The method according to claim 10, wherein the relative standard deviation in weight of said compressed dosage forms is less than about 1%.

12. (original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said powder is made by dry blending.

13. (currently amended) An apparatus for forming compressed dosage forms, comprising:

a) a suction source;

b) a die cavity having (i) a first port for placing said die cavity in flow communication with said suction source, whereby said suction source applies suction to said die cavity, and (ii) a second port for placing said die cavity in flow communication with a supply of powder having a minimum orifice diameter of flowability greater than about 30 mm as measured by the Flodex test, whereby said suction source assists said powder in flowing into said die cavity;

(c) a filter disposed between said suction source and said second port, whereby suction is applied to said die cavity through said filter; and

(d) a punch for compressing said powder in said die cavity so as to form said compressed dosage forms.

TO: PTO Official Fax Number COMPANY:
DEC. 20. 2006 11:42AM JOHNSON & JOHNSON

NO. 0722 P. 9

MCP-293 DIV1

14. (original) The apparatus according to claim 13, wherein said punch is mounted for motion between first and second positions, said first position disposed below said first and second ports, and said second position disposed between said first and second ports, whereby said punch isolates said first port from said die cavity when in said second position.

15. (original) The apparatus according to claim 13, wherein a portion of said powder that flows through said cavity is trapped in said filter, said apparatus further comprising:

- e) a source of pressurized fluid;
- f) a conduit for placing said pressurized fluid in flow communication with said filter so as to purge said trapped powder from said filter.

16. (original) The apparatus according to claim 15, further comprising means for recovering powder trapped by said filter and means for recycling said recovered powder back to said die cavity.

17. (original) The apparatus of claim 13, which is capable of compressing said powder with a force of at least 20 kN.

18. (original) The apparatus of claim 13, wherein said filter is disposed within said die cavity.

19. (original) The apparatus of claim 13, wherein said filter is disposed proximal to said die cavity.

20. (original) The apparatus according to claim 13, wherein said die table further comprises a plurality of openings on its outer periphery, a plurality of channels connecting said openings with said die cavities, and a shoe block contacting a portion of the outer periphery of said die table and aligned with said openings, such that said shoe block covers said openings upon rotation of said die table past said shoe block.

Claims 21 – 26 (canceled).

Cancel claims 27-39.

TO: PTO Official Fax Number COMPANY:
DEC. 20. 2006 11:42AM JOHNSON & JOHNSON

NO. 0722 P. 10

MCP-293 DIV1

40. (new) A method of forming compressed dosage forms, comprising:

- a) placing a supply of powder in flow communication with a die, said die comprising a die cavity therein in flow communication with a filter;
- b) applying suction to said die cavity so as to cause powder to flow into said die cavity, said suction being applied to said die cavity through said filter;
- c) isolating said filter from said powder in said die cavity; and
- d) compressing said powder in said die cavity so as to form a compressed dosage form while said filter is isolated therefrom.

wherein said powder has a minimum orifice diameter of flowability greater than about 25 mm as measured by the Flodex test.

41. (new) The method according to claim 40, wherein the filter is a screen having a mesh size larger than the average particle size of the powder.

42. (new) The method according to claim 40, wherein said filter communicates with said die cavity through a port in said die cavity, and wherein said isolating step (c) comprises moving a first punch through said die cavity to cover said port, and wherein said compressing step (d) comprises moving a second punch through said die cavity toward said first punch.

43. (new) The method according to claim 40, wherein a portion of said powder flowing through said cavity is trapped in said filter, said method further comprising the steps of:
(e) purging said trapped powder from said filter after compression step (d); and
(f) directing said purged powder back to said die cavity, whereby said trapped powder is recycled.

44. (new) The method according to claim 43, wherein said directing step (f) comprises (i) directing said purged powder to said powder supply, and (ii) directing said purged powder from said powder supply to said die cavity.

45. (new) The method according to claim 43, wherein said directing step (f) comprises directing said purged powder directly back to said die cavity.

46. (new) A method of forming compressed dosage forms, comprising:

TO: PTO Official Fax Number COMPANY:
DEC. 20. 2006 11:42AM JOHNSON & JOHNSON

NO. 0722 P. 11

MCP-293 DIV1

a) placing a supply of powder in flow communication with a die, said die comprising a die cavity therein in flow communication with a filter;
b) applying suction to said die cavity so as to cause powder to flow into said die cavity, said suction being applied to said die cavity through said filter;
c) isolating said filter from said powder in said die cavity; and
d) compressing said powder in said die cavity so as to form a compressed dosage form while said filter is isolated therefrom.
wherein said powder has a minimum orifice diameter of flowability greater than about 15 mm as measured by the Flodex test.

47. (new) The method according to claim 46, wherein the filter is a screen having a mesh size larger than the average particle size of the powder.

48. (new) The method according to claim 46, wherein said filter communicates with said die cavity through a port in said die cavity, and wherein said isolating step (c) comprises moving a first punch through said die cavity to cover said port, and wherein said compressing step (d) comprises moving a second punch through said die cavity toward said first punch.

49. (new) The method according to claim 46, wherein a portion of said powder flowing through said cavity is trapped in said filter, said method further comprising the steps of:
(e) purging said trapped powder from said filter after compression step (d); and
(f) directing said purged powder back to said die cavity, whereby said trapped powder is recycled.

50. (new) The method according to claim 49, wherein said directing step (f) comprises (i) directing said purged powder to said powder supply, and (ii) directing said purged powder from said powder supply to said die cavity.

51. (new) The method according to claim 49, wherein said directing step (f) comprises directing said purged powder directly back to said die cavity.

52. (new) A method of forming compressed dosage forms, comprising:

TO: PTO Official Fax Number COMPANY:
DEC. 20. 2006 11:43AM JOHNSON & JOHNSON

NO. 0722 P. 12

MCP-293 DIV1

- a) placing a supply of powder in flow communication with a die, said die comprising a die cavity therein in flow communication with a filter;
- b) applying suction to said die cavity so as to cause powder to flow into said die cavity, said suction being applied to said die cavity through said filter;
- c) isolating said filter from said powder in said die cavity; and
- d) compressing said powder in said die cavity so as to form a compressed dosage form while said filter is isolated therefrom.

wherein said powder comprises at least 85 percent by weight of medicant and has an average particle size of about 50 to about 300 microns.

53. (new) The method according to claim 52, wherein the filter is a screen having a mesh size larger than the average particle size of the powder.

54. (new) The method according to claim 52, wherein said filter communicates with said die cavity through a port in said die cavity, and wherein said isolating step (c) comprises moving a first punch through said die cavity to cover said port, and wherein said compressing step (d) comprises moving a second punch through said die cavity toward said first punch.

55. (new) The method according to claim 52, wherein a portion of said powder flowing through said cavity is trapped in said filter, said method further comprising the steps of:
(e) purging said trapped powder from said filter after compression step (d); and
(f) directing said purged powder back to said die cavity, whereby said trapped powder is recycled.

56. (new) The method according to claim 55, wherein said directing step (f) comprises (i) directing said purged powder to said powder supply, and (ii) directing said purged powder from said powder supply to said die cavity.

57. (new) The method according to claim 55, wherein said directing step (f) comprises directing said purged powder directly back to said die cavity.

58. (new) An apparatus for forming compressed dosage forms, comprising:
a) a suction source;

TO: PTO Official Fax Number COMPANY:
DEC. 20. 2006 11:43AM JOHNSON & JOHNSON

NO. 0722 P. 13

MCP-293 DIV1

b) a die cavity having (i) a first port for placing said die cavity in flow communication with said suction source, whereby said suction source applies suction to said die cavity, and (ii) a second port for placing said die cavity in flow communication with a supply of powder having a minimum orifice diameter of flowability greater than about 25 mm as measured by the Flodex test, whereby said suction source assists said powder in flowing into said die cavity;

(c) a filter disposed between said suction source and said second port, whereby suction is applied to said die cavity through said filter; and

(e) a punch for compressing said powder in said die cavity so as to form said compressed dosage forms.

59. (new) The apparatus according to claim 58, wherein said punch is mounted for motion between first and second positions, said first position disposed below said first and second ports, and said second position disposed between said first and second ports, whereby said punch isolates said first port from said die cavity when in said second position.

60. (new) The apparatus according to claim 58, wherein a portion of said powder that flows through said cavity is trapped in said filter, said apparatus further comprising:

e) a source of pressurized fluid;

f) a conduit for placing said pressurized fluid in flow communication with said filter so as to purge said trapped powder from said filter.

61. (new) An apparatus for forming compressed dosage forms, comprising:

a) a suction source;

b) a die cavity having (i) a first port for placing said die cavity in flow communication with said suction source, whereby said suction source applies suction to said die cavity, and (ii) a second port for placing said die cavity in flow communication with a supply of powder having a minimum orifice diameter of flowability greater than about 15 mm as measured by the Flodex test, whereby said suction source assists said powder in flowing into said die cavity;

(c) a filter disposed between said suction source and said second port, whereby suction is applied to said die cavity through said filter; and

TO:PTO Official Fax Number COMPANY:
DEC. 20. 2006 11:43AM JOHNSON & JOHNSON

NO. 0722 P. 14

MCP-293 DIV1

(f) a punch for compressing said powder in said die cavity so as to form said compressed dosage forms.

62. (new) The apparatus according to claim 58, wherein said punch is mounted for motion between first and second positions, said first position disposed below said first and second ports, and said second position disposed between said first and second ports, whereby said punch isolates said first port from said die cavity when in said second position.

63. (new) The apparatus according to claim 58, wherein a portion of said powder that flows through said cavity is trapped in said filter, said apparatus further comprising:

- e) a source of pressurized fluid;
- f) a conduit for placing said pressurized fluid in flow communication with said filter so as to purge said trapped powder from said filter.

64. (new) The apparatus according to claim 58, further comprising means for recovering powder trapped by said filter and means for recycling said recovered powder back to said die cavity.